

Daily Democrat

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RALLY! RALLY!

There will be a Mass Meeting this evening, at the Falls City Market-house, at early gas light, when several speakers will be present and address the people on the issues of the day.

We publish in another column the instructions of the Confederate Attorney General as to the sequestration law passed by the Confederate Congress. For injustice, despotism and treachery to mankind, it is without a parallel in any civilized country. Investments have been made in the South by men living in other States, under all the guarantees of the Federal Constitution, and trusting to the good faith of Southern people who invited these investments for their benefit. Now, the politicians of the Confederate States choose, for their ambitious purposes, to get up a rebellion and seize all the property owned within their limits by men who happen not to live within their jurisdiction. This adds treachery to robbery. Property has been enticed into their limits to be seized; men have been seduced into investments to be robbed. These Border Slave State secessionists are to be exempt from the robbery for the present; but those who rob in this manner will not hesitate to rob each other before they are done. They do not require proof that the property was used by the consent of the owner to injure any Confederate State. It is enough that it is owned by a party living in a free State. A foreigner who takes no part in the war, if he has his domicile in a free State, is to be robbed.

We have some curiosity to see how the distinction between persons in this State is to be made. Our Southern Rights men generally deny being secessionists, and, therefore, they are all in danger. They are not as sound as they ought to be. Their only chance is to get themselves arrested, or run away and pretend they are in danger at home. We advise them to read these instructions and see how to save themselves. No man is safe who owns property South; for these robbers need money. They are needy and greedy. Perhaps, however, they are as well off as any citizen of the Confederate States; for it will take all they have to support this war much longer; and depend upon it these robbers, in their secret den at Richmond, will stop at nothing. The extent of their robbery will only be limited by their necessities.

The means they take to discover the property are of a piece with the act of despotism itself. They establish an inquisition; compel attorneys, agents, bank officers and corporation companies to reveal all they know, thus violating all the sanctity of honor and probity in nosing out their prey. He that dares conceal anything is liable to five thousand dollars fine and six months' imprisonment, besides being compelled to pay over double the amount concealed.

There is no excuse for such an act as this. It is false that the United States has passed any act resembling this. No property of any rebel is confiscated, except it be used in support of the rebellion directly. What a man voluntarily sells or contributes to the support of the Confederate States is confiscated; nothing else. The fact of the use of a particular piece of property, or its intended use by the Confederates, with the consent of the owner, has to be proved before a court to subject it to confiscation. This bears no resemblance to this despotic act of the Confederate Government.

Let the robbers proceed; but recollect, the last shilling will be paid back. There is yet power to support justice and punish tyrants and knaves in this country. It has been slow, but it will be sure—depend on that.

The Richmond Examiner is quite exercised about boundaries. The Confederate knaves must have all south of the Missouri river, down to Cairo; thence up the Ohio to the Virginia line. This includes Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, and a large part of Missouri. We admire the modesty of the usurpers in setting up claims to States whose people have spurned their usurpation and despotism. We knew, when they effected great zeal for State rights, they lied, and that all their pretended horror of coercion was simulated for dishonest purposes. Nothing they could do would surprise a sensible man, unless they should, in a single instance, do what they promise or profess.

The whole rebellion has been marked by the most audacious treachery and mendacity. Not only men, under a solemn oath to support the Government, engaged in secret plots to overthrow it, but men who held high trust in the Union, where honor as well as oaths demanded fidelity, secretly and with a treachery that would put the Devil to a blush, used their trust to destroy what they were in honor and conscience bound to support. Judas carried the purse, and so did Cobb. Men sat in the Senate and House under an oath to support the Consti-

tution, and under a secret oath to ruin it if they could not rule. Officers of the army, who had been selected out in their youth from the millions less favored, fed, clothed, honored and supported by the toil and sweat of the labor of the country, sold their conscience and obligations and honor to the demon of revolution. All faith to a Government that had placed its property in their reach, to protect and benefit them, was trampled under foot. Even soldiers and officers, placed on the frontier to protect these rebels from the knife and tomahawk of the savage, were captured, insulted, and driven away. To cap the climax, all private property, invested in good faith amongst them, at their invitation and under the protection of a Constitution which they were bound to support, is confiscated, against all the dictates of honor and morality.

The darkest and meanest crimes of simulation, bad faith, treachery, mendacity and fraud, find the most disgusting illustrations in this whole affair on the part of the South. They will stand out individually and collectively to the world's abhorrence and scorn. Yet Kentucky is invited to join this loathsome agglomeration of fraud and falsehood, and submit her destiny to these simulators and dissemblers; and if she refuses, then she is to be coerced, conquered and subjugated.

Along with all the disgusting mass, these simulators put on airs, assume a spirit of importance, and an affectation of wisdom and lofty independence. All of which is needed to complete a character to be despised and spurned by all decent white men. Of all the insurrections, this is the meanest, and conducted by the worst men. They have disgraced a cause that had some merit, and will, finally, meet a disgraceful failure, if truth and justice have not forsaken this country.

We have a letter from an esteemed friend at "Camp Gill," at Olympian Springs, Bath county, under date of 14th inst., from which we make the following extract:

"Our regiment is filling up very fast. Since the Ohio Second regiment reached us, a few days ago, our recruiting goes on nobly. The people have been encouraged very much by their coming, and are now not afraid to come in. We have had a noble band of mountain boys with us, each one a 'Tall,' who have stood with us in the very face of the enemy (within a night's march), but the cry of our Spartan band has always been: 'Let them come! The enemy have now two thousand five hundred poorly armed men, and badly organized. Our regiment will be full in ten days, and we will show you, if an opportunity presents itself, how the mountain boys can fight.'"

Buckner must have been a good deal frightened to blow up the bridge across Green river. He is not coming this way, then. Our troops will soon, we trust, pay him a visit. The Confederates are under promise to leave the State as soon as the Federal troops leave it. We expect they will leave soon, and the Federal troops close after them. That's the nearest we can promise to accommodate them.

Brownson, like Greeley, thinks that to put down this rebellion, slavery must be put down, or the rebellion can't be put down. Brownson never had any common sense. His present opinion is not unexpected. He must say something foolish, and had as well say this as anything else.

Captain C. N. Goulding has been duly appointed Quartermaster on General Rosecrans' staff. The Captain held the post for a time, before the advance on Carnifax's Ferry, and discharged his duties in a manner that many of the Quartermasters in Western Virginia would do well to imitate.

Letters received in the city from points beyond Elizabethtown, as late as the 15th, state positively that Green river bridge has been rendered useless, if not entirely destroyed. The ends of the bridge have been let down by blowing up the abutments, and while the middle remains in position it is very much injured and of course useless.

A Good Work.—On Friday some of the good Union ladies of Frankfort started out to raise socks and blankets for the suffering soldiers at Camp Dick Robinson. They soon collected seventy-five pair of woolen socks, and about a hundred blankets and comforts.

APPOINTMENT.—Dr. A. Nest has been appointed Surgeon of the 24 Tennessee regiment.—Col. Carter—at Camp Dick Robinson. This is a good thing both for the army and the Doctor, and we congratulate both accordingly.

A GRAND REVIEW.—The regiment of Colonel Oily Buckshot will be reviewed at the counting room of Adjutant Marshall Halbert, at 10 o'clock, this morning, by Generals Silas F. Miller and J. G. Mathers.

John Wagner, a resident of Scioto Township, Pike county, Ohio, committed suicide—so says the Piketon Press—because he feared his sons would be drafted into the army.

Gen. Simon Cameron, Gen. Thomas, and Brigadier General Wood came passengers on the noon train, yesterday, and are now sojourning at the Galt House.

A singular case of restoration after apparent death occurred on Wednesday, at Albany. A little daughter of Mrs. Wilson, residing on First street, after a sudden relapse succumbing a severe illness, apparently died. The body did not stiffen, but every other symptom of death was present. The remains were prepared for the grave, when on Wednesday night the supposed dead child screamed and immediately the functions of life were resumed. Heavy perspiration poured off the body in great quantities, and the pale, marble-like form assumed a healthy, red appearance. When the "dead" child screamed, those present, except the mother, became generally alarmed and ran out of the room. The mother rushed to the body, enclosed it in her arms, and removed it to a bed in the side room. The family physician was immediately sent for, who applied proper restoratives, and the child is now in a fair way of recovering.

JOSHUA F. SPEED, Esq.—We find the following tribute to a well known citizen in the letter of a Louisville correspondent of the New York Daily Times of recent date: The arms secured for Kentucky were mainly procured by Mr. Speed. Kentucky owes him a great debt of gratitude for his untiring exertions in her behalf. Joshua F. Speed is not known as he should be. He is a modest, retiring, unassuming man; but his great practical wisdom is known here to his friends. He is a man of large, comprehensive, practical common sense, and this is the substratum of his greatness. He is unquestionably a man of great wisdom. And in addition to and above all this, he is a man of true virtue, the purest honor, and the most incorruptible integrity. Mr. Guthrie, who is his neighbor and friend, fully appreciates him, and entertains the opinion of him I have expressed.

It is fortunate for Kentucky that Mr. Lincoln knows and appreciates Mr. Speed. In his early life, Mr. Speed lived in Springfield, Ill., for six or seven years, and during all the time he and President Lincoln were on the most intimate terms, and for over four years they were room-mates. The most intimate relations have always existed between them, and they are now said to be as intimate and cordial as brothers. I esteem it fortunate for Kentucky, in this hour of peril, that one of her sons is known to the head of the Federal Government to be a prudent and wise man, worthy of all confidence. Mr. S. has rendered the State great service, and will ever be ready to devote himself to the cause of the State and the Government.

GENERAL SHERMAN—His ANECDOTES. The Philadelphia Press thus notices General Sherman, who has been appointed the successor to General Anderson in the department of Cumberland, Ky. It says:

"This same Gen. Sherman—brother of Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, himself a host in the present struggle for freedom—is an educated soldier. His qualities as a scholar are proved by the fact that he was placed at the head of the State University of Louisiana, where he became so great a favorite that when he retired from it, on account of the secession conspiracy, headed by Slidell, the whole faculty, and the State authorities, united in paying a spontaneous tribute to his splendid abilities, his Christian modesty and moderation, and his frank and candid character. Added to this, he is a thorough, well-trained, long-seasoned soldier, who, while carrying his conscience into the fight, also carries his sword."

LIFE IN FORT LAFAYETTE.—Now and then the New York papers are allowed to get, or pretend to get, an inkling of the condition of affairs in Fort Lafayette. The World, of Saturday, says:

The prisoners pass their time in various ways, conversing with each other, or fulminating "secessh," or smoking, and playing cards, or chess. Sometimes they organize burlesque meetings and enliven the hours by reproducing, in a ludicrous way, representations of occurrences reported in the daily papers, and again they become amateur actors, and re-enact old comedies and extravaganzas. Whatever anxiety they may feel, or whatever unpleasant thoughts may intrude, are generally unexpressed, and the most are philosophical enough to make the best of their situation by endeavoring to appear as jolly as possible.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Mt. Sterling, Ky., gives the following item:

"The camp in Floyd county has been gaining in numbers daily, and from information which we have just received from there, it must number 5,000 to 6,000, and they are arranging to make a forward movement in the next few days. There are three passes through which alone they can return to this part of the State. These are susceptible of easy defense. With a few pieces of artillery at each of them, a few hundred men could hold their whole column in check until a force might be concentrated that would be able to drive them back into Virginia and scatter them."

Buckner couldn't persuade nor order Mississippians to destroy the locks on Green river—they would not do it—but what they refused to do renegade Kentuckians were found willing and anxious to undertake. We learn that W. S. Van Meter, of Bowling-green, Dr. Pendleton, of Ohio county, and W. N. Ward, of Muhlenburg county, headed the crowd of scoundrels who did the dirty job.

Fifty more refugees from East Tennessee arrived at Camp Dick Robinson on the 14th inst. A large number in addition are said to be on the way.

Edward Payne, who was sent to Fort Lafayette, has been released by the President, and is expected home, near Lexington, shortly.

A letter from Hong Kong to the New York Board of Underwriters states that a privateer has made its appearance in the Chinese waters.

The News.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS FOR THE WEST.—The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of the 11th says: "The destination of most of the new volunteer regiments of Pennsylvania will probably be the West. It is already stated in Pittsburgh that a new brigade, under General Negley, is ordered to join General Fremont. This brigade consists of the regiments of Colonels Ham-bright, Stumbaugh and Sirwell, a battery of six pieces of artillery from Erie, and a cavalry company from Philadelphia, called the Negley Guards. The Philadelphia regiment, under Col. Welsh, is ordered to the West also, and other regiments will proceed as rapidly as possible in the same direction. Probably as many Pennsylvanians will be sent to Kentucky as to Missouri."

Heretofore, most of the Pennsylvania regiments have been employed along the line of the Potomac, from Williamsport down to Alexandria. The force there being sufficient, we are very glad to learn that the new regiments are to be sent westward. There is as great a work to be done in Kentucky, in Missouri and along the Mississippi, as there is in Virginia, and the gallant soldiers of Pennsylvania will rejoice to fight along side of their Western brethren in defense of the Union. It is evident that the government is determined to have the army of the West put on as fine a footing as that of the Potomac, and will endeavor to have such reforms introduced as have been introduced by Gen. McClellan since his arrival in Washington. The visit of Secretary Cameron to St. Louis probably has reference to this, and the ordering of Pennsylvania troops to the West shows that it is determined to have a very large army in Kentucky and Missouri."

INDIANS REFUSED FOR THE SERVICE.—The Buffalo Courier states that Isaac Newton Parker, a brother of Ely Parker, the Chief, went to the United States recruiting station in Buffalo to be mustered into the service as a volunteer for the war. Mr. Parker was informed that there was no act of Congress that would permit Indians to be mustered into the service. The applicant was much disappointed, as he desired to bring a full company of first-rate men from his tribe to go into the Eagle Brigade.

The New York Tribune, of the 12th, gives a very interesting letter from its correspondent in Japan concerning the recent attack upon the British Legation at Yedo, which occurred on the night of July 5. A body of fourteen ruffians, whose motives are not clear, entered the residence of Mr. Alcock, the Minister, at different points, and assailed, with murderous intent, every one whom they met, destroying much furniture and property of various sorts. A Japanese guard of nearly three hundred men were without the house, and they, being soon aroused, engaged in a sharp and prolonged conflict with the attacking party, and finally succeeded in routing them. A great number of the guards were wounded and some of them were killed. Four of the murderers were discovered the next day at a tea house, and, being surrounded, three ripped themselves open, the fourth being captured. In the opinion of the British Minister, the Japanese Government is not at all responsible for this outrage, and it appears that the officials acted with as much promptness and energy as they were capable of in repelling the attack, and foretelling out the villains who made it. It is hinted by our correspondent that there exists a connection between the assassinations at Yokohama, some time since, the murder of Mr. Alcock's servant, the attempt on the life of the attendant of the French Minister, the killing of our Secretary and Interpreter to the Legation, and this aggravated attack upon the British Embassy.

One H. C. King, whoever he is, has issued from Mayfield, Ky., the following proclamation. R. K. Williams is Judge Williams, of the First District, who is now raising a regiment for the Government service, and whose property the aforesaid King seems anxious to own. He may as well enjoy it while he can, for his lease will not last long when the Judge gets ready for him:

PROCLAMATION.

MAYFIELD, Oct. 7, 1861.
 WHEREAS, R. K. Williams has fled from his country and has gone over to the enemy, and has endeavored, as far as in him lay, to introduce among the good people of Jackson's Purchase a band of cut-throats, robbers and murderers; and whereas, the said R. K. Williams, keeps himself within Paducah. I hereby warn all well-disposed persons from having anything to do with him, and I hereby ask all good and loyal men to arrest the said Williams and to deliver him to me, and I promise to hang the traitor on the first tree.

H. C. King,
 Com. Ky. Vol. C. S. A.

The great comet, which attracted so much attention last summer while it lay stretched across the heavens, is still seen with a telescope, not far from the star Eta in the constellation Hercules. It is entirely shorn of that wonderful appendage known as the tail, and nothing remains but a nucleus enveloped in a nebulous shroud, the whole not unlike in appearance a small planetary nebula.

By correspondence from Rolla, Missouri, dated October 14th, we learn that a gross outrage was recently committed in Springfield. Judge Owen, an old gentleman (about seventy years of age), and one of the first settlers of Southwestern Missouri, was whipped severely a few days ago, by a

strong, athletic man, in the prime of life, named Jack Dixon. The reason assigned by this ruffian for this act, I learn, was that Owen's son—who had been captain of a company of Home Guards—had interfered in some manner with his (Dixon's) property while the Federal troops were in Springfield.

The same correspondent sends the following information:

Recruits have brought in as prisoner, a notorious character, known as Dick Yates, who has for some time past been engaged at the head of a band of rebels, in robbing, plundering and thieving generally, in Texas and adjoining counties. He goes to St. Louis by this morning's train, for trial.

IMPORTANT FROM LEBANON.

A lady and two gentlemen just from Springfield, who passed through Lebanon, report that Gen. Wyman's regiment, the Thirtieth Illinois, have surprised and taken Lebanon, with all the stores and provisions of the rebels at that point. Col. Myssall Johnson's command, who were encamped a short distance from the town, on hearing of the approach of the Thirtieth, fled. With the exception of a small brush with Johnson's pickets, there was no engagement. Eleven prisoners were taken—the balance of the regiment retreated. My informants state that they were told this by three members of the cavalry accompanying the Thirtieth, who passed them on their way back to this place, where they were coming to report. I understand the report is contradicted by a member of the Thirtieth, now in Iowa, but whom I have not been able to see. I give it as I have heard it, and cannot, of course, vouch for its truth. It is important, if true. Much interest is manifested to learn further particulars, and the report will doubtless be confirmed or denied, authoritatively, during the day.

We learn also that in Douglas county a party of three hundred secessionists on a marauding expedition, who had threatened the Home Guards with an attack, and who had robbed several stores at Vera Cruz and other places, were set upon by the Home Guards, and taken completely by surprise. Thirty-three of the Guards advanced along a bluff, and when within three hundred yards of the rebels, who were at breakfast, fired several rounds, killing fifteen, and wounding twenty. The rebels then broke and fled.

The news received at Jefferson City from the southwest, up to the 13th, is very encouraging. Price is making strenuous efforts to get out of Fremont's way, but his retreat is having a more disastrous effect on his ranks than an engagement would have. At every step his army is decreasing, and reliable informants state that large numbers are deserting him every day; that the greatest discontent and distress prevails among them, and the entire army of State troops is kept from falling all to pieces by the terrorism held over them, through repeated statements that whenever they leave the rebel army, they will be hunted down by the Union troops, and indiscriminately butchered or hung as traitors.

The New York Times of the 14th contains the following, which sounds very much like a canard, especially by that last item, a ship-load of water:

The great naval expedition that has been in the course of preparation at this port for some weeks begins to assume colossal proportions. The steamers Cahawba and Coatzacoalcas sailed on Saturday evening, carrying the Rhode Island Regiment lately encamped at Fort Hamilton, besides a force of experienced surfmen, with their boats. Yesterday morning the Star of the South followed, having on board, Colonel Serrell's Engineer Regiment, previously announced as having gone to Washington. This regiment numbers 550 men, all of whom are practical engineers or mechanics. During the day the transports Ocean Queen, Eagle, Daniel Webster, Ariel and Oriental also sailed on the same errand. The remainder of the fleet will probably leave to-day. The transport Rhode Island yesterday afternoon went down as far as Quarantine and anchored.

It is understood that the fleet will rendezvous at Annapolis, where it is stated the number of troops will be largely augmented, including infantry, artillery and cavalry. Among the troops who are to participate in the expedition are Colonel Wilson's regiment, that passed through here last week.

It is impossible to give a full list of the vessels that will compose the fleet, as many of them leave other ports besides New York. Among those that sail from this port, are the Wahash, the gunboats Ottawa and Unadilla; transports, Baltic, Atlantic, Cahawba, Vanderbilt, Empire City, Parkersburg, Roanoke, Great Republic; steamships Augusta, James Adger, Florida, Curlew, Alabama, Mercury, O. M. Pettit, besides a large number of other craft of various dimensions.

The Atlantic and Baltic, and others among the transports, have guns mounted. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the expedition, when it is stated that one of the transports—the Daniel Webster—carries little else but water for the troops.

Of the destination of this large force, of course, we have nothing to say.

THE SUN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.—An English photographer—a greater than Joshua—has set the sun to writing his own history. Mr. Godard, of Wilton, has invented an apparatus by which a pencil of the sun's rays is directed upon a sheet of sensitized paper, and as the sun makes his daily journey, the varying effect of the light on the paper is recorded by the various depths of shade. It is proposed to have this record kept through the year, and through a series of years, and thus compel the sun to tell us in his own hand writing whether he preserves or diminishes the fires of his youth, or is fading away in gradual decrepitude.

Sumner's Abolition speech gets nothing but rebuff from even the Republican press of the free States.

Governor Magoffin has made some excellent appointments lately. He is improving.

Sequestration in the Southern States.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
 RICHMOND, September 12, 1861.

Instructions to Receivers under the act entitled "An act for the sequestration of the estates, property, and effects of alien enemies, and for the indemnity of citizens of the Confederate States and persons aiding the same in the existing war against the United States," approved August 8th, 1861.

The following persons are subject to the operation of the law of alien enemies:

All citizens of the United States, except citizens or residents of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, or Missouri, or the District of Columbia, or the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, or the Indian territory south of Kansas.

All persons who have a domicile within the States with which this Government is at war, no matter whether they be citizens or not; thus the subjects of Great Britain, France, or other neutral nations, who have a domicile, or are carrying on business or traffic within the States at war with this Confederacy, are alien enemies under the law.

All such citizens or residents of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, or Missouri, and of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and the Indian territory south of Kansas and the District of Columbia, as shall commit actual hostilities against the Confederate States, or aid or assist the United States in the existing war against the Confederate States.

Immediately after taking your oath of office, you will take possession of all the property of every nature and kind whatsoever within your district belonging to alien enemies as above defined.

You will forthwith apply to the clerk of the court for writs of garnishment under the 8th section of the law, and will propound to the garnishees the interrogatories of which a form is annexed. These interrogatories you will propound to the following persons, viz:

1st. All attorneys and counselors practicing law within your district.

2d. The presidents and cashiers of all banks, and principal administrative officers of all railroad and other corporations within your district.

All agents of foreign corporations, insurance agents, commission merchants engaged in foreign trade, agents of foreign mercantile houses, dealers in bills of exchange, and administrators of estates, assignees and syndics of insolvent estates, trustees, and generally all persons who are known to do business as agents for others.

In the first week of each month you will exhibit to the judge a statement showing the whole amount of money in your hands as receiver, and deposit the same for safe keeping in such bank or other depository as may be selected for that purpose by the judge—reserving only such amount as may be required for immediate necessary expenditure in the discharge of your duties as receivers.

Whenever, in the discharge of your duties, you discover that any attorney, agent, former partner, trustee, or other person holding or controlling any property, rights, or credits of an alien enemy, has willfully failed to give you information of the same, you will immediately report the fact to the district attorney for your district, to the end that the guilty party may be subjected to the pains and penalties prescribed by the third section of the law.

J. P. BENJAMIN, Atty. Gen.

The following interrogatories to garnishees have been prepared for your use, together with a note annexed for the information of the garnishee:

1. Have you now, or have you had, in your possession or under your control, since the twenty-first day of May last (1861), and if yes, at what time, any land or lands, tenement or tenements, hereditament or hereditaments, chattel or chattels, right or rights, credit or credits, within the Confederate States of America, held, owned, possessed, or enjoyed for or by an alien enemy, or in or to which any alien enemy had, and when, since that time, any right, title, or interest, either directly or indirectly?

2. If you answer any part of the foregoing interrogatory in the affirmative, then set forth, specifically and particularly, a description of such property, right, title, credit, or interest, and if you have disposed of it in whole or in part, or of the profit, or rent, or interest accruing therefrom, then state when you made such disposition, and to whom, and where such property now is, and by whom held.

3. Were you, since the twenty-first day of May, 1861, and if yes, at what time, indebted, either directly or indirectly, to any alien enemy or alien enemies? If yes, state the amount of such indebtedness, if one, and of each indebtedness if more than one; give the name or names of the creditor or creditors, and the place or places of residence, and to state whether and to what extent such debt or debts have been discharged, and also the time and manner of the discharge.

4. Do you know of any land or lands, tenement or tenements, hereditament or hereditaments, chattel or chattels, right or rights, credit or credits, within the Confederate States of America, or any right or interest, held, owned, possessed, or enjoyed, directly or indirectly, by for one or more alien enemies since the twenty-first day of May, 1861, or in or to which any one or more alien enemies had since that time any claim, title, or interest, direct or indirect? If yes, set forth specially and particularly what and where the property is, and the name and residence of the holder, debtor, trustee, or agent.

5. State all else that you know which may aid in carrying into full effect the sequestration act of the 30th of August, 1861, and state the same as fully and particularly as if thereunto specially interrogated.

A. B. Receiver.

NOTE.—The garnishee in the foregoing interrogatories is specially warned that the sequestration act makes it the duty of each and every citizen to give the information asked in said interrogatories.—(Act 30th August, 1861, sec. 2.) And if any attorney, agent, former partner, trustee, or other person holding or controlling any property or interest therein of or for an alien enemy shall fail speedily to inform the receiver of the same, and to render him an account of such property or interest, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not longer than six months, and be liable to pay besides to the Confederate States double the value of the property or interest of the alien enemies so held or subject to his control.—[Sec. 3.]

